أنا مدينة العلم وعلیٌّ بابها

TANZEEMUL MAKATIB

IMAMIA DEENIYAT

Book Two

For Class I

Published by :
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Golaganj Lucknow Ph: 235115 INDIA

I am the city of knowledge
and Ali is its Gate.... Prophet.

TANZEEMUL MAKATIB SYLLABUS SERIES

IMAMIA DEENIYAT

Standard I

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In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Qura'an says, "Ward off from yourselves and your families the flames of fire of the Hell." It is, therefore, incumbent on the part of every muslim to be aware of the order of God and to make his family members to follow them in right earnest.

The Founder of the Tanzeemul Makatib, Khateeb-e-Azam late Maulana Syed Ghulam Askari (May his soul rest in peace) started this institution on 15.8.1968 whih the prime object of religious awakening among the members of the community in compliance with the said orders, contained in Qura'an. Therefore, besides opening of schools for religious awakening, publication of religious literatures and particularly diniyat books in different languages, is an important branch of this Movement.

Diniyat books in Urdu, Hindi, Gujrati and Bengali were published during the life time of the Founder of the Tanzeemul-Makatib but Engligh version could not be printed so far for the reason that its proper translation was not available. Dr. S. Manzoor Naqi, M.D. (New Jersey -USA) came forward with helping hand and this important work has been done. He has translated the diniyat books of K.G. & 1st standards for the children of America and has sought permission from this institution for the translation. The institution has requested him to take the trouble of translating the remaining diniyat books into English so that this part of our plan is completed.

The institution expresses its gratitude to Dr. S. Manzoor Naqi and his lieutenents who despite having awfully busy life, devoted some valuable time and labour for this important work. The institution is also gratful to Mr. Mukhtar Tejani of Pune for his valuable services towards finalisation and printing of these books. May God grant us more strength to serve the religion.

SYED SAFI HAIDER
SECRETARY

Instructions

1. After the children have been taught lessons, questions should be put to them to enable them to understand the meaning of the lessons.
2. The children should be made to learn lessons by heart.
3. The teachers should ask questions of their own and
4. Practical education should also be given where necessary.

LESSON ONE

ALLAH

Who built this school?
  The laborers.

Who wrote this book?
  A learned person.

Who made this pen?
  A few people of the industry.

Can anything be made without a maker?
  No. A maker is necessary to make a thing.

Then who is the creator of this world?
  ALLAH

Who is ALLAH or KHUDA?
  These are the two names of God.

LESSON TWO

TAWHEED (UNITY)

Is the creator of the whole world one and only one?

Of course, yes.

Why can't there be two Gods?

Because if there were two Gods, they will be dependant on each other. And one who is dependant is created; he cannot be the creator (ALLAH).

What would happen if there were two Gods?

They would fight and the whole world would be destroyed.

Could there be a defect in ALLAH?

No, because a defective ALLAH could not ask others to be good.

LESSON THREE

I S L A M

Which is the best religion?

Islam.

Is there other religion besides Islam?

Yes.

Why is the Islam best?

Because it is created by ALLAH.

Who gave us Islam?

Our Prophet Muhammed Mustafa (SAW).

How is it maintained after the Prophet?

After the Prophet, it has been maintained by our twelve Imams.

Is there any Imam present to-day?

Yes, the 12th Imam is present but he is in occultation.

What is the believer of ALLAH, Prophet and Imam called?

Muslim. Momin

LESSON FOUR

SIFAT-E-SUBOOTIYAH

(Positive Attributes)

What are the qualities attributed to ALLAH?

Nobody can count the qualities attributed to ALLAH.

What are Sifat-e-Subootiyah?

The qualities attributed to ALLAH are called Sifat-e-Subootiyah.

Eight of His many qualities are:-

1. QADEEM- HE was always present and will remain present for ever.
2. QADIR- HE is almighty and can do anything.
3. ALIM- HE has knowledge of everything.
4. HAYEE- HE is ever living and will never die.
5. MUDRIK- HE watches and listens without eyes and ears.
6. MUREED- HE can do or undo whatever he wishes to.
7. MUTAKALLIM- HE speaks without tongue.
8. SADIQ- HE is ever truthful.

LESSON FIVE

SIFAT-E-SALBIYAH

(Negative attributes)

What are the evils not attributed to ALLAH?

No evil is found in ALLAH. HE is away from all evils.

1. MURAKKAB- HE is not composed of any components.
2. JISM- HE has no body.
3. MAKAN- HE needs no accomodation.
4. HULOOL- HE cannot be limited to a body.
5. MAR-EE- HE cannot be seen.
6. MAHALLE-E-HAWADIS- HE does not change.
7. SHAREEK- HE does not have an associate.
8. SIFAT-E-ZAID- HE is all perfect. No qualities add to His all perfect self.

LESSON SIX

ADL (Justice)

1. Why Yazid is defamed?
   Because he was unjust.
2. Who is an unjust?
   One who possesses evil or defect is called unjust.
3. Do people love or hate unjust persons?
   People hate unjust persons.
4. Can an unjust person do justice?
   No.
5. Is ALLAH unjust?
   No, because injustice is a defect and ALLAH does not possess any defect.
6. Why ALLAH cannot be unjust?
   Because HE has to do justice on the day of resurrection (Qiyamat) and an unjust cannot do justice.
7. How is ALLAH?
   HE is just. He does justice and wants others to do the same.

LESSON SEVEN

QIYAMAT

(Resurrection Day)

1. What is Qiyamat?

Qiyamat is the day when people with good deeds will be rewarded and the people with bad deeds will be punished.

2. When this day will come?

When the world comes to an end.

3. What will happen when the world comes to an end?

The Almighty ALLAH will recreate everyone to review their deeds.

4. What is meant by review of deeds?

To judge goodness and badness and to reward for good deeds and punish for bad deeds.

5. What are punishment and Reward?

Punishment is awarded for bad deeds and reward is given for good deeds, on the day of judgement.

LESSON EIGHT

NUBUWAT

(Prophethood)

Where did we come from?

From Almighty ALLAH.

Where will we end up going?

To Almighty ALLAH.

How shall we live?

As ordained by ALLAH.

How will we know His ordinances?

Through the Prophet.

Who appoints prophet?

Almighty ALLAH.

Who should be a prophet?

We are born ignorant but prophet is knowledgeable. We make mistakes but he does not. We are weak in every respect but he is divine and leads to the right path without depending on anyone.

LESSON NINE

FIVE GREAT PROPHETS

Do all the prophets have the same rank?
No, they vary in status.

How they are referred to?
Nabi, Rasool and Ulul Azm.

Who is Nabi?
Who prossesses knowledge from ALLAH and lives a pious life.

Who is Rasool?
Who is sent by ALLAH to guide people and calls them towards ALLAH.

Who are Ulul Azm?
They are: Hazrat Nooh (AS), Hazrat Ibrahim (AS), Hazrat Moosa (AS), Hazrat Isa(AS) and Hazrat Muhammed Mustafa (SAW)

How many Rasools are?
313 (Three hundred and thirteen)

How many Nabis are?
1,24,000. (One hundred twenty four thousand)

Who is the greatest prophet?
Our Prophet Muhammed Mustafa (SAW).

LESSON TEN

HOLY BOOKS

What are the books brought by prophets?
Taurat, Zaboor, Injeel and Quran.

Who brought the Taurat?
Hazrat Moosa (AS)

Who brought the Zaboor?
Hazrat Dawood (A.S.)

Who brought the Injeel?
Hazrat Isa (A.S.)

And who brought the Quran?
Hazrat Muhammed Mustafa (S.A.W.)

What are the believers in Quran called?
Muslim.

What are the believers in other books called?
The people of the books - Ahle Kitab.

What happened to those books?
Those books were meant for a particular period only. Those books were also tampered with by their believers and are no longer valid.

Why did Quran remain intact?
This is the last book of ALLAH. It has to ramain intact till Qiyamat. Almighty ALLAH has promised so and the Household of Prophet has protected it.

LESSON ELEVEN

IMAMAT

Who is divine guide of the Ummah after the Prophet?
The Imams.

How many Imams are there?
Twelve.

Who made them Imam?
Almighty ALLAH.

How did we know them?
The Prophet (S.A.W) told us.

How did we know the Imam after the Prophet?
Through miracles.

What is a miracle?
Certain acts which are carried out by Imam or Prophet but none else, such as, Prophet (S.A.W) caused breaking of moon and Imam Ali (A.S.) caused the sun to return.

What happens if one leaves the Imam?
His death will be death of an ignorant and he will end up in Hell.

Is the presence of Imam essential?
Definitely. Imam is responsible for the religion. It is protected through the presence of Imam and ALLAH is known through him.

LESSON TWELVE

PANJTAN

(Ist five of Ahlul Bait)

Who are the Panjtan?

Prophet Muhammed Mustafa (S.A.W), Hazrat Ali (A.S), Hazrat Fatimah Zehra (A.S), Hazrat Hasan Mujtaba (A.S) and Hazrat Imam Husain (A.S)

Why are they called Panjtan-e-Pak?

When all these five had gathered under a sheet of cloth, Ayah of Tatheer was revealed to the Prophet (S.A.W)

Whom the sheet of cloth belonged to?

This sheet of cloth (Chadar) belonged to Hazrat Fatimah Zehra (A.S) under which they had gathered.

What is Ayah of Tatheer?

This is a verse of Holy Quran describing the purity of Ahlul-Bait (Household of Prophet (A.S).

How did we come to know of this incident?

Through Hadees-e-Kisa which is regularly recited and due to the blessings of which our prayers are accepted.

Does ALLAh accept our requests with the help of Panjtan Pak?

Of course, even the prophets have made them means of acceptance of their requests. ALLAH accepted the requests of prophets by the intercession of panjtan pak.

LESSON THIRTEEN

THE TWELVE IMAMS

1. Hazrat Ali Bin Abi Talib (A.S.)
2. Hazrat Hasan Bin Ali (A.S.)
3. Hazrat Hussain Bin Ali (A.S.)
4. Hazrat Ali Bin Hussain (A.S.)
5. Hazrat Muhammed Bin Ali (A.S.)
6. Hazrat Jaafar Bin Muhammed (A.S.)
7. Hazrat Moosa Bin Jaafar (A.S.)
8. Hazrat Ali Bin Moosa (A.S.)
9. Hazrat Muhammed Bin Ali (A.S.)
10. Hazrat Ali Bin Muhammed (A.S.)
11. Hazrat Hasan Bin Ali (A.S.)
12. Hazrat Mahdi Bin Hasan (A.S.)

LESSON FOURTEEN

THE FOURTEEN MAASOOMEEN

Who are the Fourteen Maasoomeen?

The Prophet Muhammed Mustafa (S.A.W.) Hazrat Fatimah Zahra (S.A.) and the Twelve Imams.

Who is Maasoom?

One who is free from sin or impurity and is sacred from beginning till end.

Why they are Maasoom?

These holy persons are sent by ALLAH for our guidane. If they make mistake, the entire system of religion will lose credibility.

What is the relationship of these 14 Maasoomeen?

Prophet Muhammed (S.A.W) is the father of Hazrat Fatimah (S.A.) and she is wife of Hazrat Ali (A.S.). Hazrat Ali (A.S.) is the father of Imam Hasan (A.S.) and Imam Husain (A.S.). From Imam Husain (A.S.) onward each succeeding Imam is the son of Imam preceeding him.

LESSON FIFTEEN

NAMAZ

(Salaat)

What is Namaz?

To submit oneself in prayers before ALLAH, symbolic of being Muslim.

What are the advantages of Namaz?

Blessed are the people who pray. ALLAH and Prophet are pleased with them. It entitles them for Heaven.

How about a person who does not pray?

ALLAH and Prophet are displeased with him. He is not a true Muslim.

Who should perform Namaz?

It is mandatory for every boy of 15 years or more and every girl of 9 years or more to perform namaz.

What are the daily prayers?

Daily five obligatory prayers:-

Morning (Fajr)
Noon (Zohr)
Afternoon (Asr)
Evening (Maghrib)
Night (Isha)

What are the details of these prayers?

Morning	(Fajr)	-Two rakats.
Noon	(Zohr)	-Four Rakats.
Afternoon	(Asr)	-Four Rakats.
Evening	(Maghrib)	-Three Rakats.
Night	(Isha)	-Four Rakats.
	Total=	Seventeen Rakats.

LESSON SIXTEEN

FASTING

(Roza)

What is Fasting?

To avoid eating, drinking and to abstain from other forbidden acts from Adhan time in the morning till evening (Maghrib) by order of ALLAH.

When Fasting becomes obligatory?

Throughout the month of Ramdhan.

Is it obligatory on all muslims?

Yes, except one who is sick or is on a journey.

What are advantages of Fasting?

This pleases ALLAH, earns his merits, contributes to good health and increases will power.

What will be the fate of those who do not keep Fast?

They will find place in Hell after death. While living one has to fast for sixty days for each missed Roza.

Does everyone has to do the same?

No, if someone is sick or travelling then he has to fast for one day for each missed Roza, after Idd.

What is Idd?

The first day after the month of Ramdhan.

What should be done on that day?

To say two rakat prayer after giving Fitrah.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

HAJJ

(Pilgrimage)

How people become Haji?

After performing Hajj.

What is a Hajj?

Special way of praying near the House of ALLAH.

Where is the House of ALLAH?

In Mecca.

What are the dates of Hajj?

9th, 10th, 11th & 12th of Zil - Hijjah.

Why do people perform Hajj?

It is by commandment of ALLAH. A visit to his House is source of great reward both in this world and the world hereafter.

What is the name of the House of ALLAH?

Ka'aba.

Who was born in this House of ALLAH?

Our first Imam Hazrat Ali (A.S.)

Who should perform Hajj?

Every capable person who has travelling expenses to and from Mecca and is not prevented by sickness.

Is Hajj obligatory every year?

No, only once in a life time. Thereafter it earns merit if performed.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

ZAKAT

What was given to the poors after the harvest?
Zakat.

What is Zakat?
A part of the proceeds of crops like wheat, barley etc to be given to the poor is called Zakat.

Is Zakat obligatory?
Yes, for the person who cultivates land and produces good crops.

What is the advantage of Zakat?
It helps the poor muslims and invokes ALLAH's belessings on one's belongings.

Why are poor people given grain or money on Idd Day?
This is Fitrah, a type of Zakat. This is to help the poor to celebrate Idd. This is also obligatory.

On what items is Zakat obligatory?
Gold and silver coins, barley, wheat, grapes, dates, camels, cows and goats.

When it is obligatory to pay Zakat in case of crops?
When the product is 847 Kg. or more.

Is Zakat compulsory on currency notes?
No, instead Khums is obligatory on currency notes.

LESSON NINETEEN

KHUMS

What is Khums?

One-fifth part of net saving is called khums.

On whom payment of Khums is obligatory?

On every muslim.

When is Khums obligatory?

After taking out the expenses, Khums is payable on the saving at the end of the year.

To whom the Khums is payable?

Khums is divided into two equal parts - one is for poor Sadaat and the other for Imam (A.S)

Whom to give the portion of Imam?

Representatives of Imam (A.S), the Mujtahid.

What will Mujtahid do with it?

All the things necessary to promote religion, open religious schools, help propagate and safeguard Islam.

If someone does not give Khums?

He is an usurper and cannot be a true friend of Imam (A.S)

What should he do who does not know Khums?

He should ask for guidance from Mujtahid and pay accordingly so that ALLAH may forgive.

LESSON TWENTY

JIHAD

(Holy War)

What is Jihad?

The war which is fought by the permission of prophet or Imam, is called Jihad.

Is it imperative to have war to save religion?

Yes, if the enemies of Islam are determined to fight.

What is the importance of Prophet or Imam's permission in the war?

Prophet or Imam cannot make a mistake and thus there will be no unnecessary loss of blood.

What should be done if there is attack from the enemy when Imam is in occultation?

It will be obligatory on all to defend.

What will happen to people who die in Jihad?

They are martyrs. They are alive and get their rewards from ALLAH. There are great blessings for them.

LESSON TWENTYONE

AMR-BIL-MAAROOF

(To enjoin good)

What is Amr-Bil-Maaroof?

To bring the wrong-doers to the right path. To bring to the straight path, the people who are deviated from it.

Is Amr-Bil-Maaroof essential?

Yes, it is essential.

Why is it essential?

As it is a moral sin not to show path to a blind person or to show torch in the darkness, similarly it is a religious neglect not to enjoin good deeds and not to guide one who is deviated from right path.

What the persons who do not help others to follow the right path and keep their goodness to themselves, are called?

They are called selfish and selfishness is a bad habit.

LESSON TWENTYTWO

NAHI-ANIL-MUNKAR

(To forbid evil)

What should be done if somebody is about to fall in a ditch or drown in a river?

The man falling should be informed that there is a ditch and the man drowning in the river, should be saved.

What sort of people are they who do not save men from falling in a ditch or drowning in a river?

These are bad persons and whosoever hears about this indifference will be critical of them.

Whether to fall into sinful acts is bad or to fall into a ditch or river?

To fall in sinful acts.

Why is the man falling in sinful acts is worse than the man falling into a ditch or river?

The man falling into a ditch or river spoils himself in this world while the man falling in sinful acts spoils himself in this world as well as the next world.

What sort of people are they who do not prevent their children, family members and Islamic brothers from falling into sinful acts?

They are worse than the man who witnesses a man falling into a ditch or river and does not save him.

What the action of preventing someone from committing sinful acts is called?

This is called NAHI-ANIL-MUNKAR.

LESSON TWENTYTHREE

TAWALLA - TABARRA

What is Tawalla?

To love good people.

What is Tabarra?

To hate bad people.

Who are the good people in Islam?

People who always follow the orders of ALLAH.

Who are the bad people?

Those who show animosity to good people.

Who are the best people?

The Prophet of Islam and his Ahlul- Bait who were free from impurities and any bad habits.

Who are the worst people?

The people who are not good to Prophet of Islam and his House-hold and desert them.

What are the advantages of Tawalla and Tabarra?

To make life good by following good people, to cultivate the avoidance of bad deeds by disliking bad people.

How to practice Tawalla and Tabarra?

By following Prophet (S.A.W) and his Ahlul-Bait (A.S) and by keeping away from their enemies.

LESSON TWENTYFOUR

WHAT SHOULD WE DO

1. Pray to ALLAH.
2. Follow the Prophet (S.A.W) and Imams (A.S).
3. To obey parents and take care of them.
4. To respect the elders.
5. To respect the teachers.
6. To be good in studies.
7. To greet everyone with Salam.
8. To help the misled people to get on the right path.
9. To love the people of ALLAH.
10. To keep away from the enemies of ALLAH.

LESSON TWENTYFIVE

BIṢMILLAHIR RAḤMANIR RAḤĪM • QUL AȯODHO BIRABBIN NASE • MALIKIN NASE • ILAHIN NASE • MIN SHARRIL • WASWAASIL KHANNASIL • LADHI YUWASWISO FEE ṢUDOORIN NASE • MINAL JINNATE WUN NAAS.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

قُلۡ اَعُوۡذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۙ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۙ
اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ ۙ مِنۡ شَرِّ الۡوَسۡوَاسِ ۙ ۵
الۡخَنَّاسِ ۙ الَّذِىۡ يُوَسۡوِسُ فِىۡ صُدُوۡرِ
النَّاسِ ۙ مِنَ الۡجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۙ ع

LESSON TWENTYSIX

BISMILLAHIR RAḤMANIR RAḤĪM • QUL AÓODHO BIRABBIL FALAQE • MIN SHARRE MA KHALAQA • WA MIN SHARRE GHASIQIN IDHA WAQABA • WA MIN SHARRIN NAFFATHAṬE FIL ÓQADE • WA MIN SHARRE ḤASEḊIN IDHA ḤASAD

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

قُلۡ اَعُوۡذُ بِرَبِّ الۡفَلَقِ ۙ‏ مِنۡ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۙ‏ وَمِنۡ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ ۙ‏ وَمِنۡ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ فِى الۡعُقَدِ ۙ‏ وَمِنۡ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ۙ

LESSON TWENTYSEVEN

BISMILLAHIR RAḤMANIR RAḤĪM • WAL ÁṢRE • INNAL INSĀNA LAFI KHUSRIN • ILLAL- LADHEENA ĀMANOO WA ÁMILUS ṢALIḤATE WA TAWĀṢAU BIL-HAQQE WA TAWĀṢAU BIṢ-ṢABR.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ ۝ اِنَّ الْاِنْسَانَ لَفِيْ خُسْرٍ ۝
اِلَّا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ۙ۬ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

LESSON TWENTYEIGHT

BISMILLAHIR RAḤMANIR RAḤĪM • LI-EELĀFE QURAISHIN • EELĀFI-HIM RIḤLATASH-SHITĀE WAṢ ṢAIF • FAL-YĀBUDOO RABBA HĀDHAL-BAITIL-LADHI AṬÁMAHUM MIN JOOÍN WA ĀMANAHUM MIN KHAUF.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

لِاِيۡلٰفِ قُرَيۡشٍ ۙ اٖلٰفِهِمۡ رِحۡلَةَ الشِّتَآءِ

وَالصَّيۡفِ ۚ فَلۡيَعۡبُدُوۡا رَبَّ هٰذَا

الۡبَيۡتِ ۙ الَّذِىۡۤ اَطۡعَمَهُمۡ مِّنۡ جُوۡعٍ ۙ وَّ

اٰمَنَهُمۡ مِّنۡ خَوۡفٍ ۠

LESSON TWENTYNINE

BISMILLAHIR RAḤMANIR RAḤĪM • ALAM NASHRAḤ LAKA ṢADRAKA • WA WAḌAÁNA ÁNKA WIZRAKAL-LADHI ANQAḌA ẒAHRAKA • WA RAFAÁNA LAKA DHIKRAK • FA INNA MAÁL ÚSRE YUSRAN • INNA MAÁL ÚSRE YUSRA • FA IDHA FARAGHTA FANṢABO WA ILA RABBIKA FARGHAB.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

اَلَمۡ نَشۡرَحۡ لَكَ صَدۡرَكَ ۙ وَوَضَعۡنَا عَنۡكَ
وِزۡرَكَ ۙ الَّذِىۡۤ اَنۡقَضَ ظَهۡرَكَ ۙ وَرَفَعۡنَا
لَكَ ذِكۡرَكَ ؕ فَاِنَّ مَعَ الۡعُسۡرِ يُسۡرًا ۙ اِنَّ مَعَ
الۡعُسۡرِ يُسۡرًا ؕ فَاِذَا فَرَغۡتَ فَانۡصَبۡ ۙ وَاِلٰى
رَبِّكَ فَارۡغَبۡ ۝

TRANSLITERATION

Symbol	*Transliteration*
ء	’
ب	b
ت	t
ث	th
ج	j
ح	ḥ
خ	kh
د	d
ذ	dh
ر	r
ز	z
س	s
ش	sh
ص	ṣ
ض	ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	‘
غ	gh
ف	f
ق	q
ك	k
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
و	w
ه	h
ي	y
ة	ah

Long Vowels

Symbol	*Transliteration*
ا	ā
و	ū
ي	ī

Short Vowels

Symbol	*Transliteration*
ـَ	a
ـُ	u
ـِ	i